Appl. No. 10/625,812
Amdt. dated December 4, 2006
Reply to Office Action of August 4, 2006

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REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Prior to this amendment, claims 1-7, 10-26 and 29-40 were pending. In this amendment, claims 15 and 34 have been amended, and claims 43-47 have been added. Thus, after entry of this amendment, claims 1-7, 10-26 and 29-47 will be pending.

Allowed subject matter

Applicants note with appreciation the indicated allowability of claims 11 and 30.

Rejection under 35 USC 103(a), Dorbie in view of Deering

Claims 1-7, 10, 12-26, 29 and 3 1-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorbie (U.S. Patent 6,545,685 Bl) in view of Deering (U.S. Patent 6,771,272 B2).

Claim 1 is allowable over Dorbie and Deering, either alone or in combination, as those references fail to teach or suggest all the elements of claim 1. For example, claim 1 recites *"wherein defining the luminosity texture includes automatically updating one or more of the luminosity texels in response to a user modification of the shape of the target surface."* On page 3, the Office Action states that "Dorbie does not explicitly disclose providing a user interface to a user modification of the shape of the target surface."

Deering describes distortion corrections for a single projection device. *See Deering*, col. 44 to col. 53. One type of distortion is a keystone distortion, which Deering describes as a trapezoidal distortion. *Id.*, col. 47 lines 30-33. A user may specify that the distortion is trapezoidal. *Id.,* col. 48 lines 56-58. In response to adaptation signals, the virtual pixel region morphs along a one parameter family of trapezoids. *Id.*, Figure 25A and col. 48 line 63 to col. 49 line 13.

The morphing is done by transforming the position of the pixels so that an image is no longer distorted. *Id.,* col. 45 lines 42-43. The transformation uses the number of rows (N) and number of columns (M) of the display device along with the size of the desired image (2-D

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viewport). *Id.*, col. 45 lines 50-65. A luminosity mask, texture, or scaling is not explicitly or inherently used in the transformation equations, as suggested in page 3 of the Office Action.

Thus, although Deering corrects a distortion in an image by transforming the position of the pixels, Deering does not identify a luminosity problem with distorted images nor does Deering update a luminosity texel in response to the correction. As a consequence, certain parts of the images of Deering may still appear significantly darker than other parts, e.g., due to different distances from the display device. Accordingly, neither Deering nor Dorbie teach or suggest "*automatically updating one or more of the luminosity texels in response to a user modification of the shape of the target surface,*" as recited in claim 1.

For at least the reasons stated above, Applicants submit that claim 1 and its dependent claims 2-7, 10-21, and 43-44 are allowable over the cited references. Applicants submit that independent claims 22 and 36 should be allowable for at least this same rationale. Claims 45-46 depend from claim 22; and claim 47 depends from claim 36, and thus derive patentability at least therefrom.

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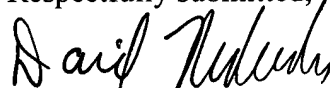Reply to Office Action of August 4, 2006

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CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicants believe all claims now pending in this Application are in condition for allowance. The issuance of a formal Notice of Allowance at an early date is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, please telephone the undersigned at 415-576-0200.

Respectfully submitted,

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